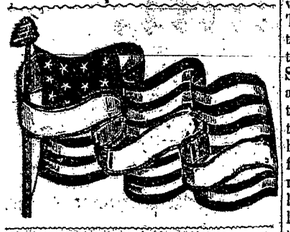
The People's Journal.

GREENWICH, N. Y.

Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot"
—[JOHN A. DIX.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Tuesday, at 12, M. All the important measures of the Session were passed. On Monday both Houses of Congress passed resolves formally approving the acts of the President for the salvation of the Republic, Mr. Breckenridge's eloquent speech on the unconstitutionality of the said acts of the President, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Both Houses also on the same day passed a bill adding $4 a month to the pay of privates, musicians, and non commissioned officers in the Army. This makes the pay of privates $15 a month.

The Direct Tax Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It provides for the raising of $20,000 000. Incomes over $800 are to be taxed 3 per cent. On sugar the duty is two cents, on coffee 3½cts, and on tea 15 cents.

By the recent act of Congress confiscating the property of rebels in arms, Gen. Lee will lose his princely estate at Arlington Heights Good enough for him

Gen Kelley, who was so severely wounded at the battle of Phillippi, has been presented with a splendid horse by the citizens of Wheeling, and again resumed his position in the army.

Pillow the Tennessee Rebel General has invaded Missouri with the design of drawing that State into the vortex of Secession It is thought Gen. Fremont will take care of him. We may expect stirring news from this quarter before many days.

Gen. Beauregard has hung three men and shot a railroad conductor on the Manassas Gap line, who endeavored to prevent the junction of Johnston's forces, and a Georgian who piloted Johnston's men into a marsh.

ACTIVITY OF MAJ. GEN. FREMONT—Gen. Fremont has not been idle since his arrival at St. Louis. On the 2d instant he reached Cairo with his Staff, with a fleet of eight steamers and four regiments of Infantry, together with several detached companies of Infantry and two of Light Artillery, all equiped for the war. They were most enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens A salute was fired from the battery at Fort Prentiss as the troops were landed at Bird's Point The force at that camp is about 8000.

INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE.—Dr. J. H Irwin, surgeon of the Second Wisconsin regiment, was chased by one of the Black Horse Cavalry who fired when within ten feet of the surgeon, at the same time shouting, 'Surrender, you d—d abolition scoundrel!' The ball grazed the head of Dr. I., who at the same time, made a big leap into a clump of woods The trooper rode around to head him off, but his opponent meantime managed to load his rifle, and when the trooper next appeared, shot him through the chest. He fell sideways, the saddle turning with him, and the frightened horse galloped off with its dead or wounded rider dangling by the stirrups

"BLAZE AWAY, MISSISSIPPI"—During one of the charges of the Fire Zouaves upon the Mississippi Rifles, a Zouave and a Mississippian came in contact on an open space, both with discharged rifles Simultaneously they attempted to draw their revolvers, and the Mississippian having succeeded before the Zouave in drawing his, the latter cried out 'Blaze away, Mississippi; I'll take the last shot.' The Mississippian instantly did so, the Zouave, who, having drawn his weapon, discharged it at his foe, piercing his heart and instantly killing him.

SANDY HOOK—Sandy Hook, Maryland, where Gen. Banks is located, lies directly at the base of one of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, through a gap of which the Potomac runs, and on which, a few weeks since, was established a camp of several thousand of the enemy—a position commanding at once Harper's Ferry and the passes towards it from the Maryland side of the River,—an important post, abandoned when the rebels evacuated the Ferry.

☞ Gen. McClellan is rapidly bringing order out of chaos at Washington, and will soon have the Grand Army ready for an advance in earnest.

The Result—Is it a Prophecy?

There is a Divinity shaping the course of this war, and we must accept its fortunes and its misfortunes with equal trust and hopefulness.—There is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of the fight—and that is the *negro*. And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact and deceiving themselves, and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of the quarrel. The South pretends to be fighting for independence, but it is fighting for the establishment of human bondage, as the basis of Republican government. The North, or loyal States, claim to be fighting for the re-establishment of the Constitution and Laws, and to have no thoughts of property or social institutions in their minds. But they know that until Slavery changes its relation to Government, and becomes its complete *subject*, instead of its arrogant master, the peace and safety of the Republic are impossible.

If our army had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond and ended this war on a false basis; both parties ignoring to the last, the cause of the war. The God that rules over all, and does exact justice in the end to bond and free, would not permit a compromise of this sort to forestall his Providence. And he has awakened the Nation as by the shock of an earthquake.

Would anything short of our unexpected repulse at Manassas have quickened the conscience and judgment of twenty millions of people in regard to this conflict? The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of despairing captives leaves its tomb and haunts our Army, and frights it to panic and flight.

Now shall we learn, anew and rightly, our position and duties. We have an enemy to meet who has long defied God and man—who has for generations outraged justice and humanity—and who threatens to extend over a whole continent, the diabolism of his rule. Shall we strike the monster where he is vulnerable? Shall we thrust in our spear where the cancer of his crime invites to surgery? Shall we "fight the devil with fire," according to the wisdom of the ancients? Let a paralyzed Army and a reeling Nation answer.—[*N. Y. Times.*

[This is sound doctrine, and the sooner our Government embraces it in all its length and breadth, heighth and depth, the sooner it will be able to strike an effective and effectual blow against the grim monster of rebellion which has dared to rear its hydra-head in the Southern portion of the American Union.]

TIME AT LAST MAKES ALL THINGS EVEN.—How just are the retributions of history! Virginia originated the heresy of State Rights run mad, which has culminated in Secession; behold her, ground between the upper and nether mill-stones. Missouri lighted the fires of civil war in Kansas; now they have burst out with redoubled fury upon her soil It was done in the name of Slavery; but the reaction which logically followed has given more impetus to the Emancipation movement in Missouri than all the Abolitionists of Christendom could have done in twenty years. She sent forth her hordes to mob printing presses, overawe the ballot-box, and substitute the bowie-knife and revolver for the civil law. Now her own arena gleams with Federal bayonets, the Rebel newspapers are suppressed by a file of soldiers, and the civil process supplanted by the strong military arm. Clairborne F. Jackson led one of these raids into Kansas, which overthrew the civil authorities, and drove away honest citizens from the polls. To-day, the poisoned chalice is commended to his own lips; a hunted fugitive from his chair of office and his home, he is deserted by friends, ruined in fortune, and the halter waits his neck. Thos. C. Reynolds, the late Lieut. Governor, is a German Jew, born on the Prague; his former name was Reinhold. Twenty-five years ago, in South Carolina, he advocated the right of Secession, and did much to poison the public mind of that State. He, too, has his reward in disgrace and outlawry—not daring even to come within the borders of the State which so lately delighted to do him honor.—[*Pittsburgh Post.*

[It needs no prophet's ken to foretell that a similar fate awaits Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, Wise, Hunter, Mason, Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, Magruder, Toombs, and all the other Rebel leaders and States]

TREASON.—A dispatch from Washington says, 'It has been evident for some time past that accurate intelligence of all the movements and preparations of the Federal army have been conveyed to the enemy. A painful rumor is in circulation that it has been traced to an individual occupying the confidential relations of Gen Scott.' Perhaps, when its history comes to be written, it will be found that others than the 'On to Richmond' philosophers must be held responsible for the blunders and disasters of the Bull Run affair.

A Slaveholding Army.

The ordeal by battle is a stern test of the solid power of a nation. There must always be some great quality to produce great military superiority, skill or daring, or endurance, or numbers, or wealth, or all together. Except the first two, neither of these qualifications has been claimed by the secessionists; and these two have been taken for granted with such superfluous boastfulness as to yield strong internal evidence against the claim. Certainly their general strategy, up to this moment, has not yet yielded a single evidence of far-sighted judgment or conscious power, while it has shown decided glimpses of weakness and indecision. Indeed, how can an army like theirs be strong?

Its members mostly unaccustomed to steady exertion or precise organization without mechanic skill or invention; without cash or credit; fettered in their movements by the limited rolling stock of their scanty railways; tethered to their own homes by the fear of insurrection—what element of solid strength have they to set against these things? In the present state of the world, strong in peace is strong in war In modern times, an army of heroes is useless without facilities for arming, transporting and feeding it, to say nothing of the more ignoble circumstance of pay—Considerations of simple political economy render it almost impossible for a slaveholding army to be strong collectively, nor do the habits of southern life usually fit its members to be strong singly.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Thirty Years Conspiracy.

When the history of the great rebellion of 1860–61 comes to be written, it will stand indubitably proved that it was the result of a long plotted, well matured conspiracy—not an uprising of the people, not a revolution to remove unredressed wrongs; but a foul conspiracy.

Edward Everett, in a private letter just published, declares his knowledge of the fact that for thirty years, leading Southern politicians had been resolved to break up the Union, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation, and holding the South together. Indeed, Mr. Everett clears his record by admitting that the knowledge of this fact was the secret of his political course, by which he had lost favor and influence at home, for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South.

And we are informed, from a trustworthy source, that one of the latest occupations of the now deceased Senator Douglas, was the partial preparation of a pamphlet exposing, from personal knowledge, similar to that from which Mr. Everett speaks, the secret machinations and public plans of this great Southern conspiracy. 'The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.' It is this gigantic conspiracy, now actually ruining the South, which would fain have ruined the Union. Rather than that the Union should perish, 'the mills of God' will grind to dust the institution for whose aggrandizement, and the traitors by whose ambition, its existence was perilled.—*World.*

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.—A lady who lately arrived at Washington from South Carolina, although young, has grown gray during the last six months, in consequence of the constant terror in which she lived She says that all the men have been obliged to leave their homes and plantations for the military service, and the women and children have been left nearly defenceless She had herself learned to shoot with gun and pistol, for the sake of self-defence, although formerly dreading the mere sight of fire-arms The negroes show a most discontented disposition, and when ordered to work, do it with sullep, reluctant manner, and with scowling looks that alarm those around them. There had been several attempted insurrections of negroes in her vicinity, and there were constant apprehensions of a more formidable one than could be suppressed without terrible scenes. The accounts she gives of the scarcity, high prices, and the universal alarm and suffering, are terrible.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

PREPARE YOUR STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Now is the time to prepare your strawberry beds for setting out plants if you would have them bear a good crop of fruit another year. We have devoted considerable space of late to the Strawberry question in the hope of inducing all our readers who own a farm or garden to engage in the cultivation of this excellent and healthful little fruit. If any of this class of our readers shall find themselves without a supply of this luxury for their table next Summer, they will please not lay the fault at our door Our readers will find the subject further discussed under our Horticultural head. By following the directions there laid down they cannot fail of success. So now friends be up and doing. You never will regret the little time, labor and expense it will require to procure an abundant supply of one of the greatest luxuries of the season.

Private Letter from a Soldier at Bull's Run.

[Through the politeness of a friend we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a soldier who was engaged in the battle of Bull's Run, to his friends in this county. It does not contain anything new; and is chiefly interesting as coming from one who participated in the fight and subsequent stampede.—[Editor Journal.]

HEAD QUARTERS, 16th N. Y. R.,
Near Alexandria, July 29, 61.

Our regiment, in connection with many others, started for Fairfax Court House, where the enemy were encamped in force. About two miles this side we had a smart skirmish with the enemy, who fell back before our advance. It was the first time for all of us, and I confess it sounded strangely to hear the whistle of bullets around our ears. However, none of us were killed, and for the night we camped on the ground which the 8th Alabama regiment left on our approach.

They left behind their whole camp equipage, their dinner cooking, fires burning, &c. We took possession without asking leave Thursday morning the whole force moved toward Centreville where we camped until the day of the fight. There I saw more of the pomp and circumstance of war than I ever expected to see. On every side the country swarmed with troops of artillery posted on every height, trains of baggage wagons filling every road, making the scene a most novel and interesting one

You have doubtless read the published accounts of the battle. It was a foolhardy attempt to rout the enemy at great odds At 2½ o'clock, A. M., we were roused for the march, and without breakfast, except such as could be eaten by the way, were led to attack the enemy in position who outnumbered us two to one—Everything was in their favor; complete knowledge of the ground, guns in position, fresh troops outnumbering ours, and sober generals Against all of those our army had to contend. We did not begin our march until 6 A. M., when an advance on all sides was made. Our position was on the left wing, to repel any flank movement by the enemy. After marching about four miles we halted in front of a rebel battery where the fight of the 18th inst. occurred Our artillery opened on it, and we could see the shells burst in and over the entrenchment, but it failed to elicit any reply from the enemy Two companies from our regiment were then detailed to go nearer as scouts, and force the enemy to discover themselves. The wood was so thick that we went within 100 yards before we were aware of their presence. A sharp skirmish then took place, men firing from behind trees and other shelter. One lieutenant in the other company was slightly wounded, while several of their men were seen to fall. Fearing an ambush, we now fell back and poured in a raking fire of artillery, which soon cleared that portion of the wood. A force of 3000 foot and 2000 horse were soon seen marching down on our left, and the brigade was ordered to the front to repel the attack.—They were in full view, and the most awful sight I ever witnessed was the effect of our artillery on their advancing column Shells burst among them scattering in every direction, while grape shot mowed them with fearful rapidity.

I see in their account of the fight that the Tiger Rifles (the brigade attacking us) is reported as being cut up the worst of any one engaged, and for the reason that it was the only one that exposed itself—They fired on us very rapidly with rifles, killing one lieutenant and wounding a few privates, but doing us no material damage At this time, when their advance was checked, the ammunition of our artillery gave out, and fearing the guns would be captured, they were taken off the field Owing to confusion of orders, every regiment but ours left with them. The enemy, seeing their advantage, fired on us repeatedly, but injured no one Orders now came for us to join the retreat, as the right wing was reported as wholly cut up.

On the heights of Centreville we camped until midnight, while the army was falling back on Fairfax where being in the best condition we covered their retreat, which I was soon turned into an utter rout. have seen in no paper a description of it which answers to the reality. The road was literally strewn with every kind of munition of war and accoutrement of soldiers, which were thrown away or abandoned in the flight. Baggage wagons overturned and their contents tumbled out; horses shot to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or ridden off by their cowardly drivers. But the most painful sight was the men. In all stages of exhaustion, they blocked the way. Scores of them gave out and slept by the roadside. Worn out by the day's exertions, the panic which spread among them was the only thing which kept all from falling, for the heat had been oppressive and the work arduous It began to rain before we reached Fairfax, but so great was the exhaustion that, without any preparations for comfort, we slept where we halted. There was no order. Regiments were mixed up in almost inextricable confusion. It was one great train of fugitives from Centreville to Alexandria, and all for nothing, for the enemy was retreating as fast, though perhaps not so disastrously, in the other direction. The defeat is universally acknowledged to be owing to the inefficiency and drunkenness of our Generals. Two have already been removed, and more are trembling. SOLDIER.

Cor. of the Wash. Co. People's Journal.

Glenwood Ladies' Seminary.

Report of Examination, July 22, 23, 24 & 25, 1861.

To the Trustees, Patrons and Friends of "Glenwood Ladies' Seminary.":

The undersigned having been invited to attend, as a Committee of Examination, the closing exercises of "Glenwood Seminary," submit the following Report:

The committee have been in attendance during the four days occupied in the examination. They feel prepared to express decidedly their convictions of its character and results. As this is the close of the first year of this Institution, they feel justified in speaking of it somewhat in detail

The Principals of this Institution, HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M, and his estimable lady, have long been favorably known as successful educators. They need no commendation from us. Most of their associates have been educated under their supervision, and are intimately acquainted with their plans and methods Their ability, diligence and success as teachers, have been tested also by several years experience. We have found, therefore, a well digested system of education, faithfully and intelligently carried out in this Institution.

The Principal is free from all restrictions by the Trustees, who are only honary and advisory He can hence adopt new and improved plans, and add to the conveniences and accommodations of the school at his pleasure. From the appearance of the buildings and grounds, his zeal and energy for such improvements are manifest.

The Seminary buildings are spacious, neat and commodious. The rooms are large, airy and attractive. The apparatus and furniture for the school rooms are good, serviceable, and of the most approved kinds. The grounds, affording space for walks and recreations, are ample, and elegantly laid out, adorned with large and beautiful shade trees, and variegated with lawns, flower-gardens, and a fountain playing in a large basin of sparkling water—Arising from the same source as this fountain, water is carried into all the halls of the buildings.

West Brattleboro is a quiet, retired village, but very accessible. The scenery of the neighborhood is remarkably romantic and picturesque; the climate is healthful, and the roads often shaded with embowering trees, and winding among hills and through valleys dotted with farm-houses, and inviting and suitably retired for walks and rides.

Among the peculiarities of the Institution is a well conducted and regularly attended Gymnasium. It is found to be both a pleasing and important means of promoting health and physical development.

One thing that has specially attracted the attention of the committee, is the home-like feeling manifested by the young ladies They exhibit a quiet satisfaction in their positions and surroundings Their intercourse with the Principal and teachers, is marked by respect and affection.

The committee cannot refrain from saying, as a just meed of praise to Mrs. Orcutt, the wife of the Principal, and Miss Wallace, her associate, in the superintendency of the families, that the young ladies find in them, not only kind and sympathizing friends, but loving *second mothers*, who tenderly care for them both in sickness and in health, and whose efforts to promote their real comfort and happiness are unceasing. Parents wishing to educate their daughters away from home, can nowhere find for them more desirable maternal care than in "Glenwood Ladies' Seminary."

Special prominence, the committee find, is given to the solid branches of learning A glance at the schedule convinced them that young ladies well instructed in the branches named, must have acquired a great amount of useful information, and a vigorous discipline of mind. Yet the ornamental branches are in no respect neglected. Observation here proved that their cultivation is not inconsistent with sound learning and thorough discipline. The drawings, paintings and engravings are of a high order, and denote in some instances a high degree of artistic talent Some of the smaller pieces of landscape painting and of pencilling, and also a larger piece, the "Soldier's Dream," especially attracted our attention.

There has been an almost constant echo of sweet voices, many of them showing high culture. Many difficult pieces have been rendered on the piano in a chaste and effective style. The advantages afforded in this department are quite equal to those of many Seminaries in which the expenses are much higher. The interest of the exercises has been enhanced by the choruses, effectively performed under the direction of Prof. Wood. On exhibition we have found a formidable array of well preserved flowers, showing a minute attention to Botany, the examination in which was highly creditable.

The methods pursued in this Institution have some peculiar excellences. In the Latin and French languages, the grammars are thoroughly mastered as the basis of all real progress. The committee especially noticed the accurate pronunciation and scanning in the class in Virgil, and the unusual knowledge of the class in Viri Romæ. The examination of younger Misses in Latin grammar, showed that a good foundation was laid for future progress The exercises in French, in the judgment of the committee, one of whom has made this language a special study for years, were equally satisfactory.

In the Mathematics, ranging from Arithmetic up through Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Conic sections, the pupils, (with the exception of one class, which had been but a few weeks under the instruction of the teacher) exhibited a thorough comprehension of the subjects. The examination in the two last mentioned, Trigonometry and Conic sections, we have never known surpassed, if equalled We can speak with commendation, also, of the examination in Geography, Intellectual Philosophy, and Physiology, and especially in Butler's Analogy, whose masterly arguments were rendered both simple and convincing in the admirable recitations of the young ladies. History, usually the dullest of all studies, is here made the most interesting. The method of instruction originated and perfected by the accomplished lady who presides over this department, we regard as the very best in use. The legitimate knowledge of History exhibited by the young ladies, was in the highest degree creditable. System and thoroughness seem to characterize every department of instruction in this Institution

The Examination was eminently fair—There was no attempt to conceal the defects of pupils who had been remiss in their studies. The Committee participated in the examination as far as they deemed it desirable.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exercises was the graduating class It consists of twenty-five members. Their compositions were without exception excellent, free from undue ornament, chaste, terse and vigorous in language, and abounding in just and well matured thoughts. The colloquy, or drama as it might be called, representing the great moral crisis in the history of a human soul, was a superior production. The reading of the class showed a remarkable degree of culture in this too often neglected art.

The committee are convinced that the Institution is under excellent moral and religious influence. It is the aim of the Principal to make the whole course of instruction contribute to the early development of the Christian life. The effects of such a course of study cannot be estimated too highly. They must leave permanent impressions on many young hearts. They are beyond computation. "Wisdom is better than riches."

In view of the advantages presented by this Seminary in respect to location, surrounding scenery, conveniences, and judicious system of instruction, faithfully carried out, the committee heartily commend the Glenwood Ladies' Seminary to the public, as a safe, well regulated christian Institution

E M. ROLLO, Greenbush, N. Y.
H A WILSON, Brattleboro, Vt.
F. DE LAUNOY, "
Committee.

Fall Sesssion begins Sept. 5th, 1861.
West Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 1861.

Crisp Letter from Rev. Peter Cartwright.

From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.

BRO. MASLIN: I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri bank, which you will credit to my account. Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the rags died on my hands. If any of your own is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the secessionists. I hope General Lyon will catch tory Jackson and hang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traitor they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of the tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow, but this Union must stand though the heavens fall.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

Pleasant Plains, June 17, 1861.

From the Rebel Forces in Southwestern Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 3, 1861

The Evening News learns from a well-informed citizen of Southwestern Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of the plans of the Rebels in that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis.

There is a strong force under Gen. Pillow at New Madrid, Mo., and another at Pocahontas, Ark., believed to be under Gen. McCulloch, and another in Mississippi county, under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the Federal troops there employed; menace Gen Lyon in Southwestern Missouri by threats of attack from Gens. Price and Rains, while the forces at New Madrid and Pocahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Gov. Jackson, and, with this city as a basis for operation; wrest Missouri from the Federal Government.

Gen. Butler is so much in earnest in his zeal for the promotion of temperance and discipline in the forces under his command, that he not only staves the whisky barrels and drives the grogselling sutlers out of camp, but he insists upon his officers pledging themselves not to touch the pernicious cup, and, by way of example, banishes it from his own quarters. The demoralizing effects of free drinking upon his soldiers have admonished him that he must take measures accordingly, and we congratulate the General that he has gone to work the right way about it. We trust his example may be imitated by other commanding officers.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER.—Private William Murray, of Co F. 2d New Hampshire Regiment, was hung at Alexandria on the 2d inst., for the murder of Mary Butler. In order that his fate might be a warning to all evil disposed soldiers, the scaffold was erected on the walls of Fort Ellsworth, affording a full view to all. All the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding 20,000 persons witnessed the execution, everything passed off without unnecessary excitement. The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait He made no allusion to his guilt, but called upon his friends to sustain his family in their hour of trial

Private Koeth, Co. E., 17th New York, stationed at Fort Ellsworth, was shot dead on the evening of the 31st ult, by Capt. Stone of the same regiment. He was riotous and committed an assault and battery on the Captain.

[The loss of both these soldiers may be attributed to rum]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This truly valuable and interesting publication continues to be published weekly, in handsome style, notwithstanding the hard times It is a very useful paper to Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers—indeed, we hardly see how any of this class get along without it, as it must be worth many times the cost of it to all such. It is now in its fifth year, and we trust has sufficient patronage to carry it through the War, as it will be a misfortune to the country to have it stop. The price of the paper is merely nothing, compared with its intrinsic value—only $2 a year to single subscribers, with a large discount to clubs. For circulars and sample copies address the publishers, Messrs. MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New-York

GENESEE FARMER.—The August No. of this valuable Agricultural monthly is received. It is an exceedingly interesting number, being well stored with a choice variety of articles in relation to the farm, garden, vineyard, household, &c. It is the Farmer's Own Paper and the cheapest Agricultural paper published—only 50 cents a year, with a large discount to clubs. Address the publisher, JOSEPH HARRIS Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

CHILLS AND FEVER. In many portions of the United States this terrible disease seizes its victims as naturally as water seeks its level The system in a peculiar condition invites it. The right medicine to prevent and cure this malady, we unhesitatingly say is Greeley's Bourbon Bitters. It is a rare medicine—some call it miraculous—so magic is its action on the system. It breaks up the fever, drives it from the system, and will keep it at bay if taken in accordance with directions on the bottle. The Bitters purify and enrich the blood, and this in return strengthens the constitution. As an agreeable tonic these Bitters have no equal.

For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere

MARRIED:

In this village, on Thursday Evening Aug. 1st, by the Rev. John Steele, Mr GEORGE AUSTIN to Miss CAROLINE BILLINGS, both of Salem.

DIED:

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mrs. HARRIET WHITTAKER, aged 50 years.

"GOOD STRAWBERRIES

CAN BE GROWN FOR 64 CENTS A bushel (1 cent a pint.)"—[American Agriculturist, Aug. 1861.

Strong Runners of the present season, will be delivered on board of Express on and after August 20th, without charge for packing, at the following rates, viz:

TRIOMPHE DE GAND. No. 1, in every respect 1 doz 50 cts; 50 for $1; 100, $1; 1000, $10.

AUSTIN SEEDLING. The very largest and latest of all. 1 doz, $1; 50 for $3, 100 for $5.

Wilson's Albany, Hooker, and other varie-